# ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 20. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1855. WHOLE NO. 321.


BY AUTHORITY.

## Laws of the United States.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[CHAPTER CLXXV.]

An Act making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of Government, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty six, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, namely:—

*Legislative.*—For compensation and mileage of senators, one hundred and ninety five thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others, receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz: Secretary of the Senate, three thousand six hundred dollars; officer charged with the disbursements of the Senate, four hundred and eighty dollars; principal clerk and principal executive clerk in office of the Secretary of the Senate, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; eight clerks in office of the Secretary of the Senate, at one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars each; keeper of the stationery, one thousand seven hundred and fifty two dollars; two messengers, one at one thousand and eighty dollars, and one at seven hundred and fifty dollars; one page, at five hundred dollars; Sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper, two thousand dollars; assistant doorkeeper, one thousand seven hundred dollars; post master to the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; assistant post master and mail carrier, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars; two mail boys, at nine hundred dollars each; superintendent of the document room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two assistants in document room, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent of the folding room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two messengers, acting as assistant door keepers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; fifteen messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent in charge of Senate furnaces, one thousand and eighty dollars; assistant in charge of furnaces, six hundred dollars; laborer in private passage, six hundred dollars; two laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; clerk or secretary to the President of the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty two dollars; draughtsman, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; chaplain of Senate, seven hundred and fifty dollars;—making seventy thousand two hundred and eighty four dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:

For binding, forty five thousand dollars.

For lithographing and engraving, forty five thousand dollars.

For books, five thousand dollars.

For stationery, twelve thousand dollars.

For newspapers, three thousand dollars.

For Congressional Globe, and binding the same, three thousand dollars.

For reporting proceedings, thirteen thousand dollars.

For clerks to committees, pages, police, horses and carryalls, forty eight thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories, six hundred and ninety four thousand nine hundred and seventy six dollars.

For compensatioa of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary, in the service of the House of Representatives, viz: clerk of the House of Representatives, three thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; seven clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; Sergeant at arms, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; door keeper, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; postmaster, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; one messenger, at one thousand seven hundred and fifty six dollars and eighty cents; librarian, one thousand eight hundred dollars; reading clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to Committee of Claims, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to Sergeant at arms, one thousand eight hundred dollars; five messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; chaplain, seven hundred and fifty dollars;—making forty three thousand nine hundred and six dollars and eighty cents.

For the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:

For binding documents, seventy thousand dollars.

For furniture and repairs, three thousand dollars.

For stationery for members, twelve thousand dollars.

For twenty one messengers, including superintendent of folding and document rooms, twenty eight thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty cents.

For horses and carriages, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For fuel, oil, and candles, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For newspapers for members, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For engraving and lithographing, fifty thousand dollars.

For Capitol police, five thousand four hundred and ninety dollars.

For miscellaneous items, thirty thousand dollars.

For messenger in charge of hall, one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For two messengers in Clerk's office, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For saddle horses, six hundred and fifty dollars.

For laborers, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For pages, five thousand nine hundred and thirty six dollars.

For folding documents, including pay of folders, folding paper, twine and paste, twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation of draughtsman and clerks, per resolution of the fourth May, one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, nine thousand dollars.

For compensation to F. W. Lander, civil engineer, for furnishing report of his reconnoissance for a railroad route from Washington and Oregon Territory, by the way of Fort Hall, to Salt Lake, five thousand dollars.

*Library of Congress.*—For compensation of librarian, three assistant librarians, and messenger, nine thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said library, one thousand dollars.

For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of law books for said library, two thousand dollars.

For paper required for the printing of the first session of the thirty fourth Congress, one hundred and fifty six thousand four hundred and eight dollars.

For printing required for the first session of the thirty fourth Congress, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the printed sheets for the finer description of books authorized by either house of Congress, shall be dry pressed before being bound, whenever, in the opinion of the Joint Committee on Printing, it is deemed necessary; the cost thereof not to exceed the sum of fifty cents per ream medium.

*Executive.*—For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty five thousand dollars.

For compensation to secretary to sign patents for lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

*Department of State.*—For compensation of the Secretary of State, and Assistant Secretary of State, clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, fifty two thousand six hundred and ninety two dollars.

*For the Incidental and Contingent Expenses of said Department.*—For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, and in the newspapers of the States and Territories and in the city of Washington, nineteen thousand seven hundred and twenty five dollars.

For proof reading, packing, additional compensation to packer, and distributing laws and documents, including cases, labor, and transportation, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For stationery, blank books, binding, labor, and attendance, furniture, fixtures, repairs, painting and glazing, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For copperplate printing, books and maps, one thousand dollars.

For newspapers, four hundred dollars.

For extra clerk hire and copying, two thousand dollars: said clerks to be employed only during the session of Congress, or when indispensabiy necessary, to enable the department to answer some call made by either house of Congress at one session, to be answered at another.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

For compiling and supervising the publication of the Biennial Register, five hundred dollars.

For binding books and music in the copyright bureau, and procuring portfolios for the prints and engravings, five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to purchase of Messrs. Little, Brown and Company, five hundred copies of their new edition of Wheaton's Elements of International Law, to be distributed to the foreign ministers and consuls, and to the departments at home, two thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to purchase fifty copies each, of volumes sixteen and seventeen of Howard's Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to purchase of Messrs. Little, Brown and Company, two thousand copies of the tenth volume of the United States Statutes at Large, for distribution, agreeably to acts of Congress directing the distribution of the other volumes, seven thousand dollars.

*Northeast Executive Building.*—For compensation of the superintendent, four watchmen, and two laborers of the northeast executive building, three thousand eight hundred and two dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

For fuel, light, labor, and repairs, three thousand three hundred dollars.

*Treasury Department.*—For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasnry and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, fifty five thousand five hundred and seventy two dollars.

For compensation of the First Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty nine thousand four hundred and ninety two dollars.

For compensatisn of the Second Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty nine thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars.

For compensation of the First Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, forty one thousand nine hundred and thirty six dollars.

For compensation of the Second Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, thirty five thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars.

For compensation of the Third Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and seven thousand five hundred and thirty two dollars.

For compensation of the Fourth Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, thirty thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, fifteen thousand and sixteen dollars.

For compensation of the Auditor of the Post Office Department, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and sixty five thousand six hundred and twenty four dollars.

For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty five thousand four hundred and eighty two dollars.

For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, and laborers in his office, forty seven thousand and fifty two dollars.

For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the clerks and messenger in his office, twelve thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Customs, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger of the Light House board, eight thousand nine hundred and seventy six dollars.

*Contingent Expenses of the Treasury Department.*—

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

For labor, blank books, stationery, binding, sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, advertising, and extra clerk hire for preparing and collecting information to be laid before Congress—said clerks to be employed only during the session of Congress, or when indispensably necessary to enable the department to answer some call made by either house of Congress at one session, to be answered at another; and no such extra clerk shall receive more than three dollars thirty-three and one third cents per day for the time actually and necessarily employed; and for miscellaneous items—thirteen thousand dollars.

In the office of the First Comptroller:

For furniture, blank books, binding, stationery, public documents, State and Territorial statutes, and miscellaneous items, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

In the office of the Second Comptroller:

For blank books, binding, stationery, pay for the National Intelligencer and Union, to be filed and preserved for the use of the office, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.

In the office of the First Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, and cases for records and official papers, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, including subscription for the Union and National Intelligencer, to be filed for the use of the office, three hundred dollars.

In the office of the Second Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, one thousand two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Third Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, carpeting, two newspapers, the Union and Intelligencer, preserving files and papers, expenses of bounty land service, miscellaneous items, and arrearages, three thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

In the office of the Fourth Auditor:

For stationery, books, and binding, six hundred dollars.

For labor, one hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Fifth Auditor:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Auditor of the Post Office Department:

For stationery, blank books, binding and ruling, ten thousand and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, file boards, repairs, cases and desks for safe keeping of papers, furniture, lights, washing towels, ice, horse for messenger, telegraphic dispatches, and stoves, two thousand five hundred dollars.

In the office of the Treasurer:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Register:

For ruling and full binding twenty eight books for recording collectors' quarterly abstracts of the commerce and navigation, and blank abstracts for their use, three thousand dollars.

For blank books, binding, stationery, cases for official papers and records, and miscellaneous items, four thousand dollars.

For arranging and binding cancelled marine papers, one thousand dollars.

In the office of the Solicitor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For statutes and reports, one thousand dollars.

In the office of the Commissioner of Customs:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

*Light House Board.*—For blank books, binding, and stationery, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous expenses and postage, five hundred dollars.

*For the General Purposes of the Southeast Executive Building.*—

For the continuation of the Treasury building, three hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, according to the plan proposed by Thomas U. Walter, architect, and approved of by the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives on buildings and grounds, at the last session of Congress.

For compensation of eight watchmen of the southeast executive building, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of nine laborers of the southeast executive building, five thousand one hundred and eighty four dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

Fuel, lights, repairs, and miscellaneous, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the department to provide a suitable protection from the weather for the fuel consumed in said buildings, and to cleanse, repair, and furnish twenty six rooms in the third story, when they shall be vacated by the General Land Office. seven thousand dollars.

For rent of building occupied in part by the Attorney General, and in part by the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For fuel and miscellaneous items for the same, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of four watchmen for said building, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of four laborers for said building, two thonsand three hundred and four dollars.

For rent of the building occupied by the Third Auditor of the Treasury, six hundred dollars.

For fuel and other miscellaneous items for the same, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two watchmen for said building, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For rent of building occupied by the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, eight hundred dollars.

For fuel and other miscellaneous items for the same, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two watchmen for said building, one thousand two hundred dollars.

*Department of the Interior.*—For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, and the clerks, messengers, and assistant messenger in his office, thirty thousand and eighty dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, packers, and laborers, in his office, one hundred and sixty eight thousand one hundred and eighty six dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the clerks, messenger and assistant messenger, in his office, twenty nine thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, one hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For the repairs of the Potomac navy yard, and upper bridges, and to refund to the Commissioner of Public Buildings three thousand dollars, advanced to him by the corporation of Washington, in eighteen hundred and fifty three, and expended on the Potomac bridge, ten thousand dollars.

*Contingent Expenses Department of the Interior.*

Office Secretary of the Interior:

For books, stationery, furniture, and other contingencies, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For library, books, and maps, one thousand dollars.

General Land Office:

For cash system and military patents, under laws prior to twenty eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty; patents and other records, tract books, and blank books, for this, and the district land offices; binding plats and field notes; stationary, furniture, and repairs of same, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, thirty three thousand five hundred and twenty five dollars.

For contingent expenses in addition, under swamp land act of twenty eighth September, eighteen and fifty; military bounty acts of twenty eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, and twenty second March, eighteen hundred and fifty two, and act thirty first August, eighteen hundred and fifty two, for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants, twenty six thousand one hundred dollars.

For tract and other books for new land offices, created during the first session of the thirty third Congress, including blanks for the same, six thousand dollars.

To enable the register and receiver of the land office at Indianapolis, Indiana, to rent suitable rooms for the preservation of the records and papers of the several land offices in said State, which have been discontinued, and the books and papers thereof transferred to the said land offices at saik city of Indianapolis, the sum of five hundred dollars.

For amount required to enable the Secretary of the Interior to execute the provisions of the "act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators," approved fourth August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, thirty thousand dollars: *Provided, however*, That in all cases where lands have been or shall be hereafter sold under the act of fourth August eighteen hundred and fifty four, "to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators," at a higher rate than authorized by that act, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and is hereby authorized, to direct the receivers of public money for the proper land district, to refund the excess out of any money in bis hands derived from the sales of public lands; and the periods and principle of graduation, fixed by the instructions of the General Land Office, of thirtieth October, eighteen hundred and fifty four, shall be, and they are hereby confirmed.

Office of Indian Affairs:

For rent of building on Seventh Street, for office, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of four watchmen, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of laborer, five hundred and seventy six dollars.

For fuel and lights, six hundred and sixteen dollars.

For blank books, binding, and stationery, nine hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, eight hundred dollars.

Pension Office:

For engraving and printing bounty land certificates, five thousand dollars.

For stationery, three thousand dollars.

For binding books, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For furniture, five hundred dollars.

For compensation of laborers, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, five thousand dollars.

For the general purposes of the Department of the Interior:

Fer compensation of four night watchmen and one day watchman for the eastern wing of the Patent Office, occupied by the Secretary of the Interior, three thousand dollars.

For expenses incurred by Dr. John Evans, in geological explorations in Oregon, Washington, etc., and for the completion of those explorations in Washington Territory, and on Coose Bay, twenty three thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

*For Contingent Expenses of the Eastern Wing of the Patent Office Building.*—For fuel, lights, and incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of three laborers, one thousand seven hundred and twenty eight dollars.

For the preservation of the collections of the exploring expedition:

For compensation of keepers, watchmen, and laborers, two thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

For contingent expenses, two hundred dollars.

*Surveyors General and their Clerks.*—For compensation of the surveyor general northwest of the Ohio, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Illinois and Missouri, and the clerks in his office, five thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Louisiana, and the clerks in his office, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Florida, and the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Arkansas, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Oregon, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of California, and the clerks in his office, thirty nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of New Mexico, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerks in the offices of the surveyors general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and to be employed in transcribing field notes of surveys for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government, sixty one thousand dollars.

For salary of the recorder of land titles in Missouri, five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the clerk in his office, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Superintendent of the Public Printing, and the clerks and messenger in his office, eleven thousand five hundred and seventeen dollars. And the superintendent and the clerks and messenger in his office, and the librarian, and assistants and messenger in the Library of Congress, shall be entitled to, and shall receive the benefits of the joint resolution, approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, fixing the compensation of the legislative employees of the government in the same manner and to the same extent as officers of the same grade in the legislative department.

For contingent expenses of his office, viz:

For blank books, stationery, postage, advertising for proposals for paper, and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

For rent of wareroom, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For cartage and labor in storing and transportation of paper, five hundred and fifty dollars.

*War Department.*—For compensation of the Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty two thousand three hundred and forty eight dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant General, thirteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster General, sixteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General, twelve thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, nine thousand seven hundred and seventy six dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Chief Engineer, eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Surgeon General, five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the office of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers, six thousand nine hundred and seventy six dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance, twelve thousand dollars.

*Contingent Expenses of the War Department.*

Office of the Secretary of War.

For blank books, stationery, and labor, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five hundred and fifty dollars.

For books, maps, and plans, one thousand dollars.

For extra clerk hire, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of the Adjutant General.

For blank books, binding, and stationery, six hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, including office furniture, six hundred dollars.

Office of the Quartermaster General.

For blank books, binding, and stationery, five hundred dollars.

For labor, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

Office of the Commissary General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, advertising, and miscellaneous items, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of the Chief Engineer:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, four hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, including two daily Washington papers, five hundred dollars.

Office of the Surgeon General:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

Office of the Colonel of Ordnance:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, six hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

Office of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, seven hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

*For the General Purposes of the Northwest Executive Building.*—For compensation of four watchmen of the northwest executive building, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of two laborers of the northwest executive building, eight hundred and sixty four dollars.

For fuel and light, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand six hundred dollars.

*For the General Purposes of the Building corner of F and Seventeenth Streets.*—For compensation of superintendent, four watchmen, and two laborers, for said building, three thousand eight hundred and two dollars.

For repairs and improvements, ten thousand two hundred and fifty three dollars and forty cents.

For fuel and compensation of firemen, one thousand nine hundred and forty two dollars and fifty cents.

For contingent expenses, one thousand four hundred dollars.

*Navy Department.*—For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy. and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty nine thousand two hundred and ninety six dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer, in his office, twelve thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, and the civil engineer, clerks, messenger, and laborers, in his office, seventeen thousand and ninety two dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, and of the engineer in chief, and the clerks, messenger and laborers, in his office, twenty thousand seven hundred and ninety two dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, eight thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, nine thousand and sixteen dollars.

*Contingent Expenses of the Navy Department.*—

Office Secretary of the Navy:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, newspapers, periodicals, and miscellaneous items, two thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.

For blank books and stationery, five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Yards and Docks:

For stationery, books, plans, drawing, and incidental labor, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:

For blank books and stationery, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one hundred dollars.

*For the General Purposes of the Southeast Executive Building.*—For compensation of four watchmen of the southeast executive building, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, three thousand eight hundred and sixty five dollars.

# ASHEVILLE NEWS.

## ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, October 25, 1855.


### FRENCH BROAD ROAD.

We had intended calling attention last week to the fact that sufficient Stock had been subscribed to secure the organization of the French Broad Rail Road Company. It will be seen that the President of the Board of Commissioners has called a meeting of the Stockholders, at this place, on the 14th day of November, to organize the Company.—This is cheering, and daylight begins to glimmer through the darkness. A "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," by the people of the French Broad Valley, and the work is done.

We trust we shall not be considered as doing more than merely throwing out a suggestion or two, in presuming to speak of one of the most important duties which will devolve upon the Stockholders—the election of a President. Upon this officer will depend in a great measure the fate of the Road. If he be prudent, active, energetic, the work will prosper—not otherwise. In casting about in our own mind for a suitable man for this highly responsible position, we know of no one who combines all the qualifications in so eminent a degree as JAMES W. PATTON, Esq., of this place. As a man of business habits, prompt, energetic, and faithful, he has no superior. He has large experience, too, and would bring a vast amount of sound practical knowledge to his aid. We know nothing of his feelings in reference to the matter, but we do know that the Company will be fortunate in securing his services.

We heard Col. J. M. ISREAL named in connection with the office of Secretary and Treasurer. Do not know that he will seek the appointment, but he is in every way qualified and would make a first rate officer.

### THAT BARBECUE,

About which the public have heard so much, came off last Thursday. Though every promise made "in the bills" was not redeemed, no doubt the managers did the best they could, and we think deserve credit for their industrious efforts to manufacture political capital under difficulties. The "distinguished" orators from abroad didn't come, and the speaking at the stand was done, as we learn, by Col. Baxter of Henderson, and N. W. Woodfin, Esq., of this place. The people of this country generally are pretty well acquainted with the style and ability of these gentlemen, and it is unnecessary for us to inform them on the subject. We did not hear them last Thursday, but have been told that their efforts were characterized, as all Know Nothing speeches are, by violent abuse of Catholics and Foreigners. No doubt the *immense number* of both these classes who were on the ground, felt badly on hearing themselves so awfully used up!!

We have heard the crowd in attendance variously estimated, from five to twelve hundred.

Everything passed off quietly. Very little enthusiasm was manifested, and the whole thing may be written down a good tempered, well conducted *failure*—in short, as the expiring grunt of "Sam" in Buncombe.

### HURRA FOR BALTIMORE!

One year ago "Sam" carried the city of Baltimore by a majority of twenty seven hundred. The municipal elections came off on the 10th inst., and the Democracy swept the city by one thousand majority! Sam don't seem to bear acquaintance. He never succeeds twice in the same locality.

### OFFICIAL VOTE OF GEORGIA.

The following is the official vote for Governor of Georgia:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Johnson (Democrat) | 54,476 |
| " Andrews (Know Nothing) | 43,750 |
| " Overby (Temperance) | 6,261 |

Clear majority of Johnson over both, 4,465 votes.

The State Senate stands 73 Anties and 38 Know Nothings, and the House 87 Anties and 61 Know Nothings.

TENNESSEE.—The vote for Governor, as declared by the Legislature, makes Johnson's majority 2,157.

☞ Never, perhaps, since the first settlement of the Western country, has the Ague, and Chills and Fever prevailed to such an extent as at the present time throughout the Southwest.

☞ A public dinner was recently tendered Col. Braxton Bragg, U. S. A., by a portion of the citizens of Raleigh, but it was declined by that gentleman.

### AN AGE OF PROGRESS!

We dropped in at the Court House on Thursday evening, to witness the concluding funeral services over Samuel. Soon after we stepped in, Gen. Jones of Henderson took the floor and delivered himself of a speech. And such a speech! O my! It was enough to wring a groan from the bones of old Tom Jefferson, the apostle of religious liberty.—The General had our undivided attention, and so strange, so startling were the doctrines enunciated, that we could scarcely credit the evidence of our own senses. "I am," said he, "in favor of making the Protestant religion the religion of this land, *by law!*" He knew the constitution guaranteed to every man the right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of conscience, but he was for changing the constitution! And to this complexion the question has come at last! The Know Nothings have hitherto sturdily declared that they had no intention of touching the *legal* rights of any man, but merely to place Catholics under the ban of public opinion, and thus prevent them holding office—they would leave the constitution as it is, and leave all men free to adopt that form of religion which pleased them best.—There are two conditions, either of which may lead men to throw off their disguise, and avow their real sentiments and objects: when flushed with victory, glutted with successes, and triumphing over a conquered enemy; or, when rendered desperate and reckless by repeated disaster. To this latter feeling, no doubt, we may attribute this frank and open avowal of war upon the constitution under which we live—that sacred instrument which cost our fathers so much anxious thought, and which was so carefully framed, in order that *all* might enjoy liberty, civil and religious, under its provisions; *all* be protected; *all* be prosperous and happy. Upon the constitution, then, war is to be made. That instrument is to be mutilated, marred, and defaced, that political ends may be accomplished, and partizan and sectarian bigotry ride upon high places and revel in power! For what did the puritan pilgrims quit the old world, and in the wilderness of the new erect their homes and their altars? For what did our fathers pour out their blood like water? To secure religious liberty—the right to worship God without molestation from man. If Gen. Jones be right, then history, civilization, christianity, all, all, are a naked lie! Man is only fit for physical and spiritual bondage—religion only calculated to oppress and degrade, rather than elevate and ennoble! If he be right, then is a lie more effective than truth—and popery, priestcraft, and all the mummery of Romanism more potent than the blood of the crucified Redeemer. and the Word preached in His name! Away with such stuff. When the religion of the Bible needs laws to prop it and give it success, it will be when the church has so grossly apostatized that the Spirit of the living God has taken an everlasting leave of man—when the last prayer has been offered—when faith no longer dwells in the human heart—when the last altar has been thrown down, and man has lost all his aspirations for a better life.

We have a confidence which nothing can shake, in the final triumph of the Protestant religion over all the heresies and falsehoods which now afflict mankind and curse the world. But this triumph is not to be advanced by laws and legal penalties. You might legislate the form of Catholic worship out of the land—and in doing so probably set fire to the temple of liberty. But you cannot legislate evil out of the human heart, nor religion into it. All Protestantism asks is an open Bible and a free Pulpit. With these she will make her way over popes, priests, confessionals, and falsehoods. Give her these, and she will fly through the earth, bearing the precious seeds of eternal truth and everlasting happiness. Give her these, and the earth shall soon be filled with the knowledge and love of God, and the songs of the redeemed and the shouts of the triumphant shall be heard from valley to mountain and from nation to nation, until the heavenly host shall catch the thrilling strain, and the whole universe join in one jubilant anthem of praise to God and the Lamb forever!

☞ It is now said that there will be a majority in the next U. S. House of Representatives against in any manner interfering with the Nebraska act as it stands on the statute book. Hope it may prove so.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book for November is on our table. Contains 100 pages and innumerable splendid engravings. The best magazine in the world. Will publish the advertisement for 1856 in a few days.

"The News of last week undertakes to post us up in relation to the removal of Mr. Askew from the Spring Creek post office. If Mr. Askew has been guilty of any malfeasance in office, his removal is proper enough.

We know nothing about the matter of which he stands charged by the Department. —*Spectator.*

If you call robbing the United States Mail bags "malfeasance in office," then we suppose you will conclude his removal was proper enough, for that is the identical crime for which he was removed. The Grand Jury for Madison county, at their late Inquest, found a true bill against him.

### ALL HAIL, PENNSYLVANIA!

Most truly and gloriously have the people of Pennsylvania—the "Key-Stone" State—manifested their devotion to the Constitution, to the Union, and the equal rights of the States. The corrupt combinations of the Abolition Fusionists have been scattered to the winds. The majority for Mr. Plumer, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, will range from ten to fifteen thousand—showing a clear Democratic gain, since last year, of some FIFTY THOUSAND votes!

John W. Forney, Esq., in a letter to the Washington Union, dated Philadelphia, thus describes the nature of the contest and the glorious result:

"We have penetrated the triple mail of fanaticism, and reached the heart of the combined opposition to the democratic party in this State. We have not only prostrated, but almost annihilated, the compound monster of abolition and intolerance. The reaction has been most disastrous in its consequences upon the enemies of the federal constitution. There was no shirking any question in the contest which has so gloriously terminated. But over all other issues that of the rights and the equality of the States distinctly predominated. And it was upon this that the democracy of Pennsylvania made their stand from the Delaware to Lake Erie, from the N. York border to "Mason and Dixon's line."—The Nebraska question, in all its phases, and the bold and patriotic attitude of President Pierce and his administration on that question, were not only openly at issue between the two parties, were not only urged upon the voters of the State in the most industrious and most unscrupulous manner by the fusion leaders, and particularly by Cameron and Wilmot, but were accepted by the democracy without reservation. The whole opposition was concentrated against the nationality of the democracy and in favor of the sectional creed of the abolitionists. The order of know nothings postponed for the moment their impracticabilities on the subject of foreign influence and the Pope, and threw themselves into the abolition combination with malignant readiness. At no election within my intimate and somewhat extended experience in Pennsylvania politics have I ever seen more industry, confidence, and desperation on the part of the adversaries of the democracy and of the Union than at the last. The traitors from our ranks forgot all their past professions in favor of sound principles—forgot all the honors and favors bestowed upon them by a confiding party—and took up the battle cry of the fanatics and disunionists who sought to make Pennsylvania the basis upon which to build up a fortress to scatter firebrands, arrows, and death among our brothers of the southern States. But if they were bold and reckless in this course, the democracy were united in sentiment and in action in opposing them; and although denounced as "slaves of the South," as "doughfaces," and as "pro-slavery tools," they enunciated the most thorough constitutional principles at their meetings, and defied the epithets and the intrigues of the opposition.

*We have lost all our bad material.* The know nothings were organized to "purify the two old parties;" and they have done so with a vengeance by receiving into their lodges all the invalidated, corrupt, diseased, and discarded intriguers who have so long infested our councils. In their places, however, we have received, with gratitude and joy, a host of constitution loving whigs, who came forward on Tuesday, and, like patriots, forgot all past differences in assisting to wage war upon the common enemy. Inspired by the recollection of Clay and Webster, and by the victorious examples of Stephens and of Toombs, of Evans and of Farley, of Kerr of North Carolina, and of Landry and of Rost of Louisiana, who refused to follow a corrupt lead to a still more corrupt conclusion, they spurned the tainted bribe of a combination which, at one and the same time, tempted them, by a cheap promise of coming power, to vote against their country and to dishonor themselves. Henceforth these brave spirits are, let us hope, to be treated like brothers and friends. They are with us on the greatest question of the day, and in the future will be found true to the constitution and the laws.

But, besides these gratifying results, we have elected a sound, orthodox legislature, who will return to the United States Senate a constitutional democrat, and who will purge our records from the stain of profligacy and fraud inflicted upon them by the know nothings and abolitionists. This will be a democratic gain, and will add one more to the fearless band of men who stand in the Senate, a wall of adamant around a beleagured constitution. Pennsylvania will send a man to that high position who will be able to tell the country how true she is to all her duties as a member of the American Union."

NORTH CAROLINA FRUIT.—Who has not heard of the prolific soil of Buncombe? (we do not mean in the matter of eloquence merely.) It is said that the Irish potatoes of that region are the best in the United States; and we have heard much from travellers of the excellent quality of the fruits. We can believe even more than we have heard, after examining a specimen of apples with which we have been complimented by Messrs. Johnston, formerly of this State, who have engaged in farming on the French Broad River—a region alike dear to the seekers after the picturesque and the fruitful. The largest specimens of these apples weigh over twenty ounces, and they are of a fine flavor. A country that can produce such fruits is worth cultivating, and we may look forward with anxious hope to the time when improved means of transportation will substitute in our market the abundant and delicious fruits of North Carolina for those which we now get sparingly from a more distant region.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Baltimore, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1855.
The yellow fever has nearly disappeared from Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The Rev. Francis Devlin, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church, Portsmouth, is dead.

VAST CONSUMPTION OF MEN.—Official returns show that one million two hundred and eight thousand men have been embarked from France since the war in the East begun, seventy-five thousand have sailed since the assault on the Malakoff, thirty thousand more will sail by the end of September.

From the Ruleigh Standard.

### Amount of State Taxes for 1855.

We are indebted to the politeness of the faithful and efficient Comptroller of Public Accounts, Mr. Brooks, for the following list of taxes paid by the different counties for 1855, under the new revenue law. We have given also the amount paid in 1854, so that the reader may see at a glance the increase in the different counties. The aggregate increase, it will be seen, is 89,325 69.

The returns from Halifax and Jackson are not as yet entirely correct, and the amounts may be slightly changed when correct returns are received. Johnston county appears to have fallen back, but this is owing to a heavy tax paid by that county last year on collateral descents.

This large addition to the revenue is owing, in a considerable degree, to the increased tax on merchants and to the re-assessment of lands.

*A Statement of the Nett Taxes as paid by each County in the State of North Carolina.*

| COUNTIES. | 1854. | 1855. |
|---|---|---|
| Alamance, | $2,356 13 | $3,104 07 |
| Alexander, | 612 01 | 831 94 |
| Anson, | 2,872 10 | 831 94 |
| Ashe, | 2,095 97 | 1,543 22 |
| Beaufort, | 3,201 69 | 5,217 73 |
| Bertie, | 3,309 41 | 5,170 24 |
| Bladen, | 1,784 30 | 2,752 63 |
| Brunswick, | 1,236 89 | 2,105 52 |
| Buncombe, | 1,553 73 | 2,479 16 |
| Burke, | 2,4g9 04 | 1,913 06 |
| Cabarrus, | 2,327 65 | 3,276 07 |
| Caldwell, | 824 93 | 1,203 16 |
| Camden, | 1,217 24 | 1,644 44 |
| Carteret, | 869 86 | 1,326 67 |
| Caswell, | 4,352 37 | 6,616 99 |
| Catawba, | 1,384 09 | 2,023 73 |
| Chatham, | 3,843 79 | 4,631 28 |
| Cherokee, | 654 41 | 1,136 87 |
| Chowan, | 2,373 30 | 3,239 83 |
| Cleaveland, | 1,242 47 | 1,908 07 |
| Columbus, | 1,032 31 | 1,860 53 |
| Craven, | 5,261 77 | 7,879 14 |
| Cumberland, | 6143 00 | 7,927 71 |
| Currituck, | 1,383 28 | 2,062 32 |
| Davidson, | 8,474 89 | 3,743 60 |
| Davie, | 1,280 74 | 1,959 17 |
| Duplin, | 2,684 36 | 4,262 71 |
| Edgecombe, | 6,340 00 | 6,786 37 |
| Forsyth, | 2,432 14 | 3,437 06 |
| Franklin, | 3,100 53 | 4,298 63 |
| Gaston, | 1,255 55 | 2,068 58 |
| Gates, | 1,769 91 | 2,666 39 |
| Granville, | 5,239 72 | 7,661 64 |
| Greene, | 1,459 85 | 2,364 16 |
| Guilford, | 3,828 12 | 5,651 09 |
| Halifax, | 4,825 59 | 7,000 00 |
| Harnett, | | 1,211 32 |
| Haywood, | 540 20 | 786 50 |
| Henderson, | 1,128 09 | 1,889 40 |
| Hertford, | 2,568 80 | 3,603 72 |
| Hyde, | 1,441 54 | 2,289 46 |
| Iredell, | 2,617 07 | 3,357 97 |
| Jackson, | 386 20 | 491 10 |
| Johnston, | 4,395 23 | 3,993 75 |
| Jones, | 1,181 67 | 1,808 63 |
| Lenoir, | 2,336 15 | 3,230 62 |
| Lincoln, | 1,393 21 | 2,556 31 |
| McDowell, | 829 34 | 1,235 38 |
| Macon, | 478 36 | 664 90 |
| Madison, | 429 02 | 667 86 |
| Martin, | 2,336 90 | 3,487 36 |
| Mecklenburg, | 5,100 46 | 6,622 22 |
| Montgomery, | 991 38 | 1,423 47 |
| Moore, | 1,245 34 | 1,984 46 |
| Nash, | 2,322 51 | 3,557 33 |
| New Hanover, | 9,466 00 | 17,366 34 |
| Northampton, | 2,986 43 | 4,512 67 |
| Onslow, | 1,500 77 | 2,168 27 |
| Orange, | 3,769 85 | 5,145 25 |
| Pasquotank, | 2,222 82 | 3,299 80 |
| Perquimans, | 1,742 66 | 2,726 05 |
| Person, | 2,166 24 | 4,361 02 |
| Pitt, | 3,096 30 | 3,958 84 |
| Polk. | | 572 30 |
| Randolph, | 3,425 36 | 3,618 11 |
| Richmond, | 2,187 78 | 2,805 54 |
| Robeson, | 3,069 85 | 2,831 78 |
| Rockingham, | 3,097 33 | 4,297 19 |
| Rowan, | 3,334 66 | 5,774 91 |
| Rutherford, | 2,142 89 | 2,542 43 |
| Sampson, | 2,496 01 | 3,933 99 |
| Stanly, | 913 57 | 1,440 28 |
| Stokes, | 1,220 43 | 1,757 61 |
| Surry, | 940 07 | 1,582 02 |
| Tyrrell, | 909 32 | 1,302 49 |
| Union, | 1,367 29 | 2,070 51 |
| Wake, | 8,044 63 | 12,494 50 |
| Warren, | 4,823 70 | 6,108 01 |
| Washington, | 1,661 46 | 2,340 34 |
| Watauga, | 426 71 | 583 89 |
| Wayne, | 3,745 09 | 5,053 48 |
| Wilkes, | 1,115 05 | 1,878 10 |
| Wilson, | | 510 02 |
| Yadkin, | 1,099 14 | 1,658 66 |
| Yancy, | 395 98 | 594 92 |
| | $193,180 09 | $282,505 78 |

FOUND DEAD.—We are informed by Mr. Toms, that W. B. Owens was found dead in a still house belonging to a Mr. Steadman, on the 10th inst. A jury held an inquest on the body and returned a verdict that "he came to his death by imprudent conduct." Owens was an intemperate man, and no doubt came to his death from the use of liquor. What a warning to the intemperate.—*Western Eagle.*

New Orleans, Oct. 16.—Advices from Galveston, Texas, of the 14th inst. state that Capt. Callahan, of the Texas Rangers, had a battle at Eagle Pass on the 4th inst. with 700 Mexicans and Indians. 4 Texans and 40 of the enemy were killed. The latter retreated. Capt. Callahan called on Texas for assistance to exterminate the Indians, who say they are determined to kill as they go. Another attack was anticipated.

STOP THAT BOY.—A cigar in his mouth, a swagger in his walk, impudence in his face, a care for-nothingness in his manner. Judging from his demeanor, he is older than his father, wiser than his teacher, more honored than the Mayor of the town, higher than the President. Stop him, he is going too fast; he don't see himself as others see him; he don't know his speed. Stop him, ere tobacco shatters his nerves, ere pride ruins his character, ere the loafer masters the man, ere good ambition and manly strength give way to low pursuits and brutish aims. Stop all such boys! They are legion, the shame of all their families, the disgrace of all their towns, and sad and solemn reproaches of themselves.

In Putnam county, Indiana, last week two hundred thousand dollars worth of mules were sold.

### The Agricultural Fair.

The third annual Fair of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society was opened on Tuesday last, according to announcement, under the most auspicious circumstances.—The weather was mild and delightful, the only drawback upon comfort being dust, which a long drought had accumulated in the roads and streets. Favored by increased facilities of travel and the rapid extension of our rail road lines, the people began to arrive in considerable numbers on Monday, and before the close of the Fair the throng became even greater than it had been on any previous occasion.

On Tuesday, the Fair Grounds were opened only to the members of the Society. The public exhibition commenced on Wednesday. The grounds and buildings had been put in an improved order by the Executive Committee, and in many respects a better system appeared than had been observed before. On the whole, we think that both the Society and the State have reason to be disappointed by the exhibition, as it fell far short of what might have been expected of a commonwealth which justly boasts of the variety of its productions and of the solid character of its population. We have time to notice only a few of the more prominent features, and the more striking articles of the exhibition. It will, we hope, be understood by the reader that awards of superior merit belong to the juries, and that we cannot pretend to sufficient acquaintance with the various objects of interest to give a minute description or to render impartial justice to all.

We would remark that the number of articles on exhibition was evidently less than on former occasions. This was, however, in part owing to the fact that imported foreign articles were not brought in without great expense and difficulty, and the deficiency chiefly consisted in the absence of such articles. So far as the productions of our own State were concerned, although the number of contributions was smaller on the whole, they appear to us to have made up to some extent in quality, and there were several classes of articles which were nobly represented. For example:

In the Fruit line, we noticed with particular interest the large collection of Apples contributed by the Messrs. Lindley of Chatham and Guilford, and Mr. Westbrooks of Guilford. Their display was such as to do credit to the Pomological department of any Fair. The varieties of Apples exhibited by them were so numerous that it would be impossible for us to particularize. There was also on exhibition by a gentleman from New York, another rich collection of fruits, but they were not such as to throw those of native growth into the shade. Several other contributors presented specimens of apples and pears of remarkable size and beauty, among which we remember a nice basketful sent by Mrs. Chas. Phillips of Chapel Hill, and another credited to Master Henry Turner Coley of Raleigh. Also a few specimens of very large Pears, contributed by Mrs. Rouhlac of this place.—The specimens of dried fruit exhibited by Mr. Westbrooks are also worthy of note.

Among other notable articles in Floral Hall, were a fine large show case full of elegant vases, work cases, baskets, &c., exhibited by Mr. Henry Turner, a large show case of every variety and pattern of shoes, by Mr. Porter of Raleigh, a muslin Basque and Sleeves wrought in application by Mrs. Raboteau, a beautiful worked infant's shirt, by Mrs. Alley, a crocheted collar and undersleeves exhibited by Mrs. Hall, of Wake, a pair of crocheted curtains by Mrs. Kreth of Raleigh, a patch work chair by Mrs. Hill of Halifax, two pair of silk socks, knit by Mrs. Savage, a lady seventy five years old, of silk raised on the Fair Grounds, a knit counterpane by Mrs. Taylor of Raleigh, a child's jacket, made by Rebecca Trull, a perfectly blind pupil of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and a number of other handsome articles exhibited by persons whose names we cannot now remember.

In Mechanics' Hall several beautiful Carriages and Buggies were exhibited by Messrs. Dibble & Brother of Kinston, and Messrs. Nelson & Daugherty of Greenville. One of these articles especially, a splendid buggy, the running gear of varnished Hickory, and the body inlaid with the same, attracted universal attention.

Farming implements were rather scarce.—The cattle, sheep and swine were comparatively few, but we noticed some fine North Devons belonging to Dr. Holt of Lexington, and a noble grade Bull, exhibited by Mr. Russell of Caswell. There were many fine horses on the ground, and in this respect the Fair did not fall short of its predecessors.—Nor was it at all behind in the Poultry Line, in the opinion of a good judge.—*Raleigh Weekly Post.*

THE Scientific American announces a machine for picking geese, the result of a number of years of labor, and one of the most ingenious pieces of mechanism ever seen. It not only plucks the feathers, but seperates the long ones and cleans them perfectly while passing through the machine. It will pick forty-five geese per hour, and must materially affect the price of feathers.

The ganders will exclaim, "we live in a wonderful age," and the geese cackle with delight at being plucked so quick. "In old times" it used to take an hour to catch them, ten minutes to tie their legs and draw a stocking over their heads—and a long, long while to pick each one. It was a tedious and cruel job, and the inventor of the machine ought to be wafted upward on the wings of goslins, and sleep on a very soft bed when he comes down.—*Boston Post.*

There are three hundred and ninety convicts in the Maryland Penitentiary.

BUCKLAND, Va., Oct. 14.—Last night about midnight, a negro house belonging to John Hill Carter, of Falkland, was burned down, and five out of six persons who were asleep in it were burned to ashes—two men, one woman and two children. The adults were in a state of intoxication at bed time.

THE MORMONITES.—In various parts of South Wales the emissaries of the Mormonites are most active in propagating and spreading the doctrines of the Latter-Day-Saints, and among the laboring population they have been indefatigable in urging the odious practice of polygamy. Among the miners and colliers of the iron and coal districts of South Wales the tenets of this sect find peculiar favor.

### A Horrible Affair.

In Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday night of last week, two negro men disappeared from their owners, and were supposed to have run away. On Friday night, one of them re-appeared before his master in great agitation, and informed him that they had been enticed away by a Northern white man named Francis Aubourine, who had arrived in Richmond three or four weeks ago, and who persuaded them, against their will, to let him carry them off to the North in his brother's vessel, then lying at Richmond. For this they were to pay $75 each. He took them, on Tuesday night, to a house which he had rented, in the third story of which he kept them carefully locked up, staying with them himself at night, and carrying them their food. On Thursday night, Carter, one of the negroes, (who had paid his $75 of "passage money"—Bayliss, the other negro having paid but a few dollars,) complained of sickness, and requested the white man to procure him some medicine. He went out, and brought a mixture which he administered to Carter, who in a few moments commenced having spasms, and very soon died. The man then directed Bayliss to help him carry the body to the cellar. This accomplished, the murderer took a knife and cut and gashed the body in a horrible manner, telling Bayliss he had been a physician, and wished to observe the effect of the drug upon the system. The next morning, the white man told Bayliss that he would go out and procure a shovel and bury the body in the cellar—that he had rented the premises for five years, and no one would discover it. He went accordingly, and Bayliss was subsequently made to act as grave digger, and the burial was soon completed. These circumstances very naturally alarmed Bayliss, who expected his turn would come next. He asked the man why he killed Carter, and he replied that he didn't like him much; but as for him (Bayliss) he would stick by him and send him to the North, where he would have a lucrative situation. Bayliss, however, was not satisfied; and on Friday night, (his white acquaintance happening to leave the key in the door,) he slipped out; went from the 3d to the second story, opened a window and jumped out.

At the entreaty of Bayliss, his master and a number of policemen went to the house, where they found the body of Carter, horribly gashed. Setting a watch about the premises, they saw Aubourine enter at a late hour of the night. They followed, and found that he had taken the alarm and secreted himself in a coal house on an adjoining lot. When they came upon him, he attempted to repel them with a revolver and a knife; but was safely secured. At this moment he blew a quantity of powder from his mouth into the face of one of the officers, from which that officer felt a disagreeable sensation. On his way to prison he admitted that he killed Carter, and said he had done a very foolish thing. He also apologized for blowing the powder into the officer's face, and told him to *drink some water*, which would prevent any injury. This advice the officer very prudently declined.

Shortly after arriving at the cage, the prisoner was seized with the most horrible spasms, which succeeded each other with fearful rapidity, and before any medical assistance could be procured, he was dead! He had, it appeared, swallowed a large dose of strychnine, and it was a portion of that same deadly poison that he had puffed into the watchman's face. Thus, the murderer, by his own act, and with all his sins upon him, went to meet his helpless victim in another world.

The murder of Carter (says the Richmond Whig) was an unprovoked, cold blooded act, and the general belief is that he would have made way with Bayliss in the same manner, had not his escape frustrated the plan. The public must form their own opinion of his ulterior design. That he contemplated aiding the escape of the negroes is controverted by the murder of one of them, and the only conclusion we can arrive at is that he merely wished to secure their money, and then get rid of them by the shortest possible method. No one seems to know any thing of the murderer's previous history, although a woman testified at the inquest that he came to her house and stated that he was from New York; that he had recently clandestinely married a lady in the British Provinces, and that while on the way to New York they were overtaken and the lady was carried back. The witness also stated that Aubourine offered her $500 if she would go to the British Provinces and induce the lady to come hither; and that she saw in his possession two vials which he said contained strychnine, with which he said he would end his life, if he was convinced that he would never again see her upon whom his affections were centred.

This horrible affair produced the most intense excitement in Richmond, and crowds of persons flocked to see the dead bodies. Aubourine was a carver and designer by trade, and had worked a short time at his trade in Richmond. He had hired the house for the purpose of establishing a restaurant, as he said. He told the negroes that the plan was a safe one; that they would be placed on his brother's vessel on Tuesday night, and would be in no danger, as sail vessels were never searched.

The Petersburg Express says: "There can be little doubt that the murderer was the agent of a Northern society, sent to the South for the purpose of seducing negro slaves to escape from servitude, and that the house rented by him, under the pretext of being designed for a restaurant, was really to serve as a rendezvous for runaways, where they might be secreted, until opportunity for escape was presented."

CHILDREN IN JAIL.—The Rutland (Vt.) Herald states that there has been confined in the jail at that place the last four or five months, two boys aged about thirteen years. Last week, there was put into jail a boy, seven years of age, charged with the crime of stealing butternuts!

We counted a few days since, says the North Georgia Times, in a train from Chattanooga, thirty freight cars attached to a single Ergine, the whole train measuring nearly a quarter of a mile in length.

T. C. Green & Co., recently cut into a vein of the black oxide of copper in Polk county, Georgia, which was from six to eight feet wide, worth from forty to fifty per cent.

RELIGIOUS.—An extensive revival of religion is in progress in the Third street Methodist Church, Lynchburg, Va. There have been already 64 conversions.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAIL ROAD.—At a meeting of the Directors held yesterday, H. Gourdin, Esq., in accordance with an intention that had been notified to the leading friends and official promoters of this great enterprise, resigned his trust as President, and the resignation was duly, yet reluctantly accepted. Mr. Gourdin's connection with this grand scheme and movement has involved duties and trials that would have exhausted the resources, and extinguished the energies of most men; he has advocated it amid difficulties and against discouragements, and has devoted to it, from its inception, all the energies of a mind singularly trained and developed in the requisitions of a skilful and sagacious administration of a complex and important business. This desertion has been a deviation, not from the quiet pursuits of leisure, but from the toils and exactions of private duties and interests, it has been given freely and unreservedly, and in aid of a project that promises no special or individual rewards.

His friends, and the friends of the Blue Ridge Road, may congratulate him on the success he has signally achieved, in conducting the enterprise through the preliminary stages, requiring the legislative recognition and assistance of four different States, and the harmonizing and reconciliation of many interests deemed by many at the first view to be inherently antagonistic; they may further congratulate him on finding the enterprise through his provident and sagacious presidency, promoted to a condition which enables him without semblance of desertion, or without change of purpose or hope, to resign a trust, which nothing urged on his acceptance at first, but the sternest convictions of patriotism and duty. He has nobly earned the right to a partial furlough, to a discharge from the active and engrossing duties of the leadership, and to an opportunity for a recurrence to personal duties and individual interests.

The post thus vacated by one who has so faithfully and acceptably supplied it, was filled yesterday by election of the Directors, who assigned it to the Hon. Edward Frost. Judge Frost has been a deeply interested and intelligent friend and observer of the enterprise, and from his past guarantees of service and character, we need not assert, that he will not regard this office as a sinecure. He has lately made a tour of close and observant inspection over the region of country immediately interested and affected by the road, for the purpose of acquainting himself accurately and minutely with all the details of the work, actual and prospective.

G. B. Lythgoe, Esq., the Engineer in charge, whose services and qualifications are attested by a long connection with such works, and by the results of his labors as thus far applied, is now on an official visit to our city, and will proceed on Friday morning for the site of his duties, in company with the new President, who will enter immediately, as well as earnestly and zealously on his task.—*Charleston Mercury.*

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There are now in Georgia between fifty and sixty cotton factories conducted in the most skillful and successful manner, with all the appliances in the way of machinery that can be found in the same kind of establishments in New England.

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There are now sixty orphans in the House of Refuge at Norfolk, with none to claim them, besides those that have been provided for in families in the city. Richmond and Petersburg also have charge of a considerable number.

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Baltimore, Oct. 16.—Dr. Hadell, formerly of this city and brother-in-law of C. C. Fulton, esq., one of the Editors of the Baltimore American, and his student were murdered by a man near Cumberland, (Md.) on Sunday last. Both bodies were stripped and mutilated. Dr. Hadell's head was cut off and buried at a distance from his body.

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Three of the Smith family have just been elected to the Ohio Legislature.

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There are 3,400 miles of telegraph in operation in Canada.

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☞California has gone against a prohibitory liquor law.

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## Married,

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Sheetz, MR. JAMES A. PATTON and MISS ANNA E., daughter of Rev. Dr. Chapman.

In this town, on Thursday morning, by Rev. John Reynolds, MR. M. C. BENSON and MISS LOUISA E., daughter of Col. W. C. L. Edney.

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## DIED,

In this county, on the 22d inst., after a protracted illness, MISS MARY W. A. BROWN, youngest daughter of Col. Wm. J. Brown, aged 13 years 5 months and 6 days.

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### A PRINTER

Can get a permanent situation and good wages, by immediate application at this Office.

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### RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

A Sacramental Meeting will be held in the Methodist Church in Asheville, beginning on Friday evening 2d of November, proximo.

R. W. PATTY, *P. E.*

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### AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Annual Fair of the Buncombe County Agricultural Society will be held on Saturday the 10th of November next. There will be an Agricultural Address delivered on the occasion, by some member of the Society.—It is hoped that all who feel an interest in agricultural improvement will be present, that they may manifest their zeal by their works. Those who wish to become members of the Society will please apply for admission at least three days before the day appointed for the Fair. Any person may become a member by paying one dollar to Joseph R. Osborn, Treasurer of the Society.

ISAAC B. SAWYER, *Sec.*

October 25th, 1855.

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WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

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## Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

**A. H. Vanbokkelen,** Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "Clarendon Iron Works," solicits orders for

Steam Engines of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine, and other Water wheels,
Rice field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Fine and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such wordmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

*The Mechanical Department*

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

*REPAIR WORK*

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

October 15. tf

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## NOTICE.

THE requisite amount of Stock having been subscribed to authorize the organization of the "Greenville and French Broad Rail Road Company," under the Charter granted by the last General Assembly of North Carolina, notice is hereby given to all subscribers of Stock that a meeting will be held at Asheville on the 14th of November, proximo, for the purpose of organizing the Company. All the Stockholders are respectfully requested to be present in person or by proxy.

JAMES W. PATTON,
Pres. of Commissioners.

Asheville, Oct. 18, 1855.

---

**Flour,** by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

---

## THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the amaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st, 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:
Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.
P. D Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.
Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.
John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.
Thos. Waring Auditor " " " "
John King, Agent " " " "
Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.
W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.
French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.
Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.
N. Gammon & Son, T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.
W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Brunner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.
☞The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

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## Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

**Furniture,**

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

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**Saddlery,** of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

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## BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

**James M. Blair & Co.**

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

**GOODS,**

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

**Groceries.**

Sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, rice, fish pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

**Dry Goods.**

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osnaburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicos, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merenos; alpacas; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths; cassimers; vestings; Ken. janes; tweeds, kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot.. linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; floss; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

*DRUGS AND MEDICINES.*

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

**Boots and Shoes.**

An assortment never surpassed in this market will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the *under-standing* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen, girls, boys, misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, bootees, buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is "*just suited to their mind*" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn, panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—*everything!*

*HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.*

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chissels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears, pocket and pen knives; squares, compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed barlows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

**CLOTHING.**

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sacktees and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina give us a call. Tailors, stand aside for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags, and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

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## List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, on the 30th day of September, 1855.—If not called for within three months, they will be forwarded to the Post Office Department as Dead Letters.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Averett Caswell | | Myers W R | |
| Adams R L | | Mengers Joseph | |
| Brown James | | Metts Dr J A | |
| Brown Sarah Ann | | McCallister N | |
| Barnfield Joseph | | Martin R | |
| Barnfield George | | Maborn V | |
| Ballard David | | Moore G M | |
| Baker Jesse J | | Meighan J | |
| Bason W F | 2 | Merady Joel | |
| Beard Thos J | | Marshall Miss Mary | |
| Burnett Ward | | McDavis Henry | |
| Bell Samuel | | Melton B H | |
| Cercey Wm | | Morrison W J | |
| Curren Robt | 2 | Nunnely Luke | |
| Corn Miss Elizabeth P | | Nunnely Peter | |
| Caps Nancy | | Olney J | 4 |
| Clarkson T B Mrs | | Pearson J H | |
| Conner Gilbert | | Palmer Dr J D | |
| Conrad J G | | Patterson Aurelia Miss | |
| Cole Zachariah | | Porter J L | |
| Dixon Wm Mrs | | Peques W L | |
| Deaver Thos S | | Pride C J | 5 |
| Erwin John | | Ravenel Miss H M | |
| Erwin W T | | Ravenel Miss M C | |
| Edington A L | | Roberts P P | |
| Ellis P H | | Roberts Wm | |
| Edwards William | 2 | Records Joseph | |
| Ganaway Rev R | 3 | Robeson Luke | |
| Gray Rev Alson | | Robeson Gen C | 2 |
| Garvin W W | | Russell John | |
| Hunter Robt | | Ralsey Saml | |
| Hope R S | | Smith Mrs Catharine | |
| Harding Henry | | Smith D L | |
| Hawkins Berry | | Smith Sarah A L | |
| Hogan R | | Smith Harvey (black) | |
| Hicks J N | | Smith W B | |
| Hermann T | | Snider Miles | |
| Howard R G | | Swain Miss M W | |
| Howard Miss A M | | Smith Wm (German) | |
| Haynard Mrs Laura | | Saunders Miss L C | |
| Hockaday Wm | | Shuford E L | |
| Herriott Miss H | | Thomas Miss Mary | |
| Herriott M H B | 2 | Thompson Jesse | |
| Holley Mrs M P | | Turner S | |
| Heath James | | Tague R | |
| Johnston R B | | Underwood Samuel | |
| Jackson Miss M A | | Vanderpool John | 2 |
| Keener Rev U | | Wilson John P | 2 |
| Kerr H L | | Wilson Absalom | |
| Lemachs Miss E A | | Walkley Messrs C & Johnston | |
| Lee Samuel | | Workman T J | |
| Lewis David | | Worley W J | |
| Lenoir W T | | White Moses | |
| Lunsford Mrs Rebecca | | Waters Miss S A | |
| Lowry John | | Withers W B | |
| Lewis W J | | Warren Benj | 2 |
| Means Mrs Thomas | | Wells M J | |
| Means Dr Thos | 3 | West Erwin & Rogers | |
| Miller A B | | Webb Mrs W L | |
| Miller James M | | Wear R G | |
| Miller Miss S T | | Winslow Calvin | |
| Moultrie Dr James | | Welch W | |
| McMordie Frank | | Young L L | |
| Myers R C | | | |

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

Asheville, Oct. 4, 1855.

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## FIRST IN TOWN!

**SMITH & McDOWELL**

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

**GOODS,**

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices.

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## Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

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## Asheville Male Academy.

THE WINTER SESSION of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 3d of September, and continue five months. Pupils will be prepared for College, or the ordinary business of life.

*Terms of Tuition* per session of five months, from $8 to $15, according to studies. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness. ☞From this rule there will be no departure.

Pupils will find it greatly to their advantage to be present at the beginning of the session, when the classes are formed.

Board can be obtained in private families on reasonable terms.

Any one desirous of more paticular information, will please address the subscriber.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

August 9, 1855. 311—6t.

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## GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

**New Spring and Summer**

**GOODS!**

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all,* to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH,* and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

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## CHEAP CASH STORE

**James M. Blair**

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

**GOODS**

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

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## CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel situated in the centre of the town of Charlotte, convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story **Verandah** 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The house is thoroughly furnished throughout and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especialy in the **Dining Room,** where the inner man is renewed day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere perhaps a little more so.

J. B. KEER.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 23, 1855. 3m.

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## CITY HOTEL,

*(FORMERLY HARRISON'S,)*

CORNER OF LAUREL AND RICHARDSON STREETS,

**HARDY & BRYANT**

RESPECTFULLY announces to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken charge of this house, and are refitting and furnishing on the latest and most approved style, and intend to spare neither pains nor expense in making it a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Their table will, at all times, be supplied with the best the market and season can afford. They have secured the services of experienced and attentive servants; in short, made every arrangement necessary to the establishment of a first-rate house, and they hope by close and strict attention to the wants and comfort of their guests, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mr. Hardy's long experience and deservedly wide-spread popularity as a caterer for the public taste, is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the CITY HOTEL.

Mr. Bryant is by no means a new hand in the business having been engaged for a few years past in that well known and popular Hotel, the Montgomery (Alabama) Exchange.

☞Their Omnibuses and Carriages will at all times be in readiness at the different Depots, to convey patrons to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

August 16, 1855.

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CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doeskins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

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## A PROCLAMATION,

*By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been certified to me by R. P. Merrell, Sheriff of Madison County, that pursuant to An Act, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to establish the County seat of Madison county," an election was duly held in said county, on the first Thursday in June last, at which said election, two hundred and sixty votes were cast for location of the said county seat at the place where Adolphus E Baird resides, and two hundred and fifty-seven votes were cast against the same; being a majority of three votes in favor of location at said place.

Now, therefore, in conformity to the requirements of the said act of Assembly, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation making known to all the good citizens of the State, the result of said voting, and the establishment thereby of the county seat of Madison county at the said place.

Given under my hand and the Great
[L. S.] Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 21st day of August, A. D., 1855.

THOS. BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

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## "Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

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## MINERALOGY,

**Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.**

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay, may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

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## Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

**TRIPLETT & SMITH,**

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as here tofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmemnt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855. 1y.

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## COMMITTED TO JAIL,

*IN ASHEVILLE, ON THE* 11th instant, a runaway negro, who says that his name is

ABRAHAM,

And that he belongs to William Wardy, of Madison county, Georgia, who bought him recently from Thomas Walker. Said boy is about 37 years old, tolerably black, quick spoken, about five feet eight inches high, and weighs probably 150 or 60 pounds. He had written passes, which he says he wrote himself. He can read tolerable well. He says he is a carpenter by trade.

The owner of said negro man is hereby required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. WILSON,
*Jailor.*

Asheville, Sept. 13, '55. tf

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## Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

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## Attention, Tailors!

A Tailor who is sober, industrious, and a good workman, could do a first rate business by locating at the Isabella Mine, Ducktown, Tenn. For any further information apply to

J. M. DAVIDSON, & CO.

Ducktown, Tenn. May 24, 1855—6t.

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## Look Out for the Thief!

One Bacchus Pate borrowed a horse in Greene county, Tenn., a few days since, brought him to this place, and sold him to me, claiming him as his own property. I paid him a part of the purchase money, and gave him my note, with J. M Israel as security, for Twenty Dollars, due the 1st of October. All persons are cautioned against trading for said note, as I am determined not to pay it. They would do well also to watch the said Pate, as he may attempt to borrow or steal another horse. It is supposed he went in the direction of Cherokee county.

ALEX. PORTER.

Asheville, Sept. 5, 1855.

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## WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have *Wool Carded*, in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then, with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Rolls will be made every time, if the wool is right.

Terms as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Rolls are taken away.

J. S. WEAVER.

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## Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

*ASHEVILLE, N. C.*

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

*Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 Months:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Preparatory Department, | $13 00 |
| 1st Collegiate Class, | 17 00 |
| 2d " " | 21 00 |
| 3d " " | 25 00 |
| 4th " " | 30 00 |
| Music on Piano and Guitar, each | 30 00 |
| Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1. | |
| French, Latin, or Greek, | 10 00 |
| Drawing and Painting, | 10 00 |
| Embroidery, | 16 00 |
| Contingent Fee, | 2 00 |
| Board in Steward's Hall, per week, | 1 50 |
| Washing per dozen, extra, | 37 1-2 |

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jaconet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

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## At Cost and Carriage!

The greatest bargains may be had in Ready Made Clothing, by calling at the New York Store, opposite the Court House.

I have on hand a splendid assortment of all sorts, sizes, and priced Summe Clothing, such as Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., which will be sold at cost and carriage. Also Boots and Shoes.

I would return my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of it.

As I am much in need of money, I hope all who are indebted either by note or account, will call and settle, without delay. By so doing, they will save themselves cost, and me trouble.

J. B. LOWENBERG.

Asheville, July 19.—tf.

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## SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

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## Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

---

*Receiving and Forwarding*

**GOODS.**

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

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BURNSVILLE

## HIGH SCHOOL.

*(Male and Female.)*

THE Fall and Winter Session of this Institution will open on Monday October 1st, under the charge of

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. B., President; and JOHN H. CALFEE, Principal of the Female Department; and such Assistants as may be required.

*Terms Per Session of Five Months:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary Department, | $ 5 00 |
| Preparatory " | 10 00 |
| Collegiate " | 15 00 |
| Contingent Fee, | 1 00 |

The location is healthy, the community intelligent and moral, the village pleasant, the facilities for instruction and accommodation ample.

Boarding, including fuel, lights, washing, &c., $1 to $1 50 per week.

In short, the advantages here afforded for a business or collegiate Education, are, we trust, such as to secure, as heretofore, a liberal and extended patronage.

For further information, address the President, or JOHN B. WOODFIN, Secretary Board of Trustees.

Burnsville, Sept. 13th, 1855. 8w

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## 5 CENTS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 3rd instant, a bound boy named Jacob R. Mowl. Said boy is about 17 years of age, low and heavy built, with blue eyes and light hair. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given for the return of said boy to me.—All persons are forbid to harbor him.

J. F. ALEXANDER.

Buncombe, Sept. 13, 1855.

---

*SMITH & McDOWELL*

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not.

April 7.

# ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

## Particular Notice.

Our Agent, Col. J. M. ISREAL, will visit the several counties of this Judicial Circuit, beginning at Cherokee on the first Monday in September. We hope all who are indebted to us will be ready to square up. We have incurred heavy obligations in carrying on our business, and money we MUST have—there is no alternative. We hope that ALL will settle up, and not force us to collect by law. Col. ISREAL is fully empowered to act for us.

## DR. P. A. WILHITE,

**Wholesale and Retail Druggist**

*ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,*

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

**Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.**

**Also,** Dealer in American, French and English

**Chemicals, Drugs,**

*Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine*

**Tobacco and Cigars.**

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

*Fine Brandies and Wines,*

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

## Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

## Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. *J. M. BLAIR.*

## For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

*W. D. RANKIN & Co.*

## Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854 are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

## Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

**SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE** take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, **R. M. JONES**, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

## WHEAT MARKET. SPRINGS' MILLS.

I wish to purchase three or four hundred thousand bushels of good merchantable wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash price.

Charlotte, from its facilities of transportation, is one of the best inland markets in the Southern States. I have erected large Merchant Mills contiguous to the Railroad, capable of grinding three hundred barrels of flour per day, and to keep them running I must have wheat. So bring it along, if you want the highest figure for it.

I am prepared to grind for toll. If you want flour whose brand will be sufficient to sell it in any market in the world, here is the place to have it manufactured. These Mills have already made a reputation not inferior to any in the country.

LEROY SPRINGS.

June 28, 1855. 3m.

## Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

## A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

*And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,*

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

## Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

## David Coleman,

*Attorney at Law,*

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

## R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

*ASHEVILLE, N. C.*

## G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

## DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

## DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

## M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

**ASHEVILLE, N. C.**

January 11, 1855. t

## DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

## Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens

HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine*. All applications will meet with prompt attention.

Office, south end of Court House.

Asheville, May 3, 1855. tf

## Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy**

**Dry Goods and Clothing,**

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH. }

Sept. 29, '53.

## SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

## W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

## SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

## Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

**Music and Musical Instruments**

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

## W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,

**Apothecary & Druggist,**

**Asheville, N. C.**

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

**Pure and Genuine**

*Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.*

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

## GOWER & DAVID,

*General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission*

**MERCHANTS,**

*GREENVILLE, S. C.*

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES*, to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A. DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

## SUPERIOR FLOUR.

**30 Bags** Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by

June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

## NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION

*for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.*

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c., should be made to WM. D. COOKE, Principal.

August 16, 1855. 6t.

## State of North Carolina.

*CALDWELL COUNTY.*

In Equity,

*Superior Court of Equity Spring Term, '55.*

Francis P. Glass and Caleb L. Bowman.

*vs.*

John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Ann E. Kent, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, to wit: Nathan Zimmermon and wife Eliza, James H. Bowman, Washington Bowman and John Bowman all defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening, and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, Nathan Zimmermon and wife Elvira, James Bowman, Washington Bowman, and John Bowman, defendants, are non-residents of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News at Asheville, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, then and there to plead answer or demur to the bill, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, W. M. Puett, Clerk and Master of said Court, office in Lenoir, first Monday in May, 1855

W. M. PUETT, C. M. E

July 5, 6t.

**New Literary and Political Journal,**

TO BE PUBLISHED

## AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE undersigned, late Editor of *The South Carolinian* and *Columbia Banner*, proposes to publish, in the city of Columbia, a Literary, Political and News Journal, to be called

## "THE EXAMINER,"

In making this announcement, I am aware that I propose to engage in an enterprise not free from difficulties; but these I will endeavor to provide against, by securing a Subscription List that will place the paper beyond the reach of failure. South Carolina can richly support, at her Capital, a leading Literary and Political Weekly Journal, and to her people I now issue this Prospectus feeling assured the enterprise will be sustained, and that they will support a Home Journal of the character of that now proposed. As a

LITERARY JOURNAL,

For the home circle, The Examiner will be conducted with a view to render it at least equal to any ever published at the South. The choicest selections of English and American Literature will be made for its columns, and a number of able Contributors will be secured. I will endeavor, in this department, to make it a journal worthy of the patronage and steady support of the people of this State and the South. As a

POLITICAL JOURNAL,

The Examiner will abide by the old land-marks of the State Rights Democracy. Independent of national parties, it will take a stand as a faithful co-operator in the great work of maintaining Southern Rights and promoting Southern union. It will be the organ of no political party—the exponent of no political creed—which has not for one of its cardinal principles "the Equality of the South in the Union, or Independence out of it." This is no new faith, but one which South Carolina has long and earnestly contended for.

NEWS JOURNAL.

The Examiner will contain the latest News, Foreign and Domestic, received up to the hour of publication. It will give full and correct Market Reports and Prices Current. Our readers in the country may rely on strict attention being paid to this important feature of a newspaper. It will give full and accurate reports of the Proceedings of the Legislature and of Congress, and the acts and doings of the various political organizations. All news worth giving to its readers will be carefully culled for its columns.

SIZE AND STYLE.

The Examiner will be one of the largest Weekly Journals in the Southern States, printed with new and elegant type, on fine white paper, and issued in large quarto form of eight pages, containing *forty columns* of interesting reading matter. It will be the handsomest paper ever published in South Carolina.

I have thus given an outline of the principal features of the Examiner. Carolinians or the people of the South ought to need no further appeal, in view of the present aspect of political affairs, to induce them to sustain with vigor and efficiency their own Press and Literature.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.—The first year's payment will be required on the receipt of the first number of the paper, which will be issued so soon as I receive a sufficient number of subscribers to ensure its success. Send forward your names.

☞Postmasters who will be so kind as to forward me names of subscribers will confer a favor, and will receive a copy of the Examiner without charge. Address me at this place.

WM. B. JOHNSTON.

September 6, 1855.

## For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

## Bonnets, Bonnets.

We have just received this morning by Express, a lot of beautiful English Straw Bonnets. Will the ladies call and examine them?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

July 2.

## The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

**Saddlery,** of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

## Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calfskins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

**Wide Awake,** Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

*SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.*

Dec. 21, 1854.

## GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

## Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the style of E. S. Moore, Dean & Co., has been dissolved. The public will please take notice.

E. S. MOORE, DEAN & Co.

Caldwell County, Sept. 21, 1855. 3t

## Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

*ASHEVILLE, N. C.*

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

*Rates of Tuition Per Session of* 10 *Months:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Preparatory Department, | $13 00 |
| 1st Collegiate Class, | 17 00 |
| 2d " " | 21 00 |
| 3d " " | 25 00 |
| 4th " " | 30 00 |
| Music on Piano and Guitar, each | 30 00 |
| Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1. | |
| French, Latin, or Greek, | 10 00 |
| Drawing and Painting, | 10 00 |
| Embroidery, | 16 00 |
| Contingent Fee, | 2 00 |
| Board in Steward's Hall, per week, | 1 50 |
| Washing per dozen, extra, | 37 1-2 |

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

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Sec. Board of Trustees.

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Dec. 14, 1854—tf

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**GOODS.**

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SMITH & McDOWELL.

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Burnsville, Sept. 13th, 1855. 8w

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Buncombe, Sept. 13, 1855.

*SMITH & McDOWELL*

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

## A PROCLAMATION,

*By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been certified to me by R. P. Merrell, Sheriff of Madison County, that pursuant to An Act, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to establish the County seat of Madison county," an election was duly held in said county, on the first Thursday in June last, at which said election, two hundred and sixty votes were cast for location of the said county seat at the place where Adolphus E Baird resides, and two hundred and fifty-seven votes were cast against the same; being a majority of three votes in favor of location at said place.

Now, therefore, in conformity to the requirements of the said act of Assembly, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation making known to all the good citizens of the State, the result of said voting, and the establishment thereby of the county seat of Madison county at the said place.

Given under my hand and the Great [L. S.] Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 21st day of August, A. D., 1855.

THOS. BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:

PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

## "Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

## MINERALOGY,

**Assaying, Civil and Mining**

**Engineering, and Surveying.**

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

## Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

## TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership foa the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmenmt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855. 1y.

## COMMITTED TO JAIL,

*IN ASHEVILLE, ON THE* 11th instant, a runaway negro, who says that his name is

ABRAHAM,

And that he belongs to William Wardy, of Madison county, Georgia, who bought him recently from Thomas Walker. Said boy is about 37 years old, tolerably black, quick spoken, about five feet eight inches high, and weighs probably 150 or 60 pounds. He had written passes, which he says he wrote himself. He can read tolerable well. He says he is a carpenter by trade.

The owner of said negro man is hereby required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. WILSON,
*Jailor.*

Asheville, Sept. 13, '55. tf

## Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

## Attention, Tailors!

A Tailor who is sober, industrious, and a good workman, could do a first rate business by locating at the Isabella Mine, Ducktown, Tenn. For any further information apply to

J. M. DAVIDSON, & CO.

Ducktown, Tenn. May 24, 1855—6t.

## Look Out for the Thief!

One Bacchus Pate borrowed a horse in Greene county, Tenn., a few days since, brought him to this place, and sold him to me, claiming him as his own property. I paid him a part of the purchase money, and gave him my note, with J. M. Israel as security, for Twenty Dollars, due the 1st of October. All persons are cautioned against trading for said note, as I am determined not to pay it. They would do well also to watch the said Pate, as he may attempt to borrow or steal another horse. It is supposed he went in the direction of Cherokee county.

ALEX. PORTER.

Asheville, Sept. 5, 1855.

## WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have *Wool Carded*, in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then, with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Rolls will be made every time, if the wool is right.

Terms as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Rolls are taken away.

J. S. WEAVER.

## THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have *your business done in such a manner that somebody will be made responsible* for the (an aged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st. 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.

P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.

Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.

John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.

Thos. Waring, Auditor " " " "

John King, Agent " " " "

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.

French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.

Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.

N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.

W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

## Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns, Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

**CASTINGS,**

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

**BOILERS.**

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

**Repairs.**

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for manchinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, *Agent.*

March 29, 1855

## Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

**Furniture,**

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

## Cancers Can Be Cured.

*DR. CLOPTON*

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, guot, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.